

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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日六十月十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON:**—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL, DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

**PARIS AND EUROPE:**—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

**NEW YORK:**—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:**—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:**—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:**—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZ & Co., Manila.

**CHINA:**—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGECOCK & Co. Shanghai, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, \$1,400,000 Dollars.

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.  
E. B. BELLON, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

**CHIEF MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

**HONGKONG.**  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

**LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.**  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1843.)  
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

**AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:**  
LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW.

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMON, Manager, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

**RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.**  
At 6 months' notice 5 per Annum.  
" 12 " " 4 " "  
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.  
GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Banks.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

**BANKERS.**  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### CHARTERED MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest, are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250.  
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

**LONDON BANKERS:**  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Entertainment.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

**THIS EVENING,**  
SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,  
Nov. 29th, 1879.

By a GENERAL REQUEST,  
"Ernani."

### TUESDAY EVENING,

Dec. 2nd, 1879,  
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

The GRAND OPERA, by MARGHERITA,  
"Ruiz Blas."

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs KELLY and WALSH'S.  
Hongkong, November 29, 1879. ds3

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

### FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.  
DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:  
Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz.  
Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21f80

## For Sale.

### GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THIS CITY & VICINITY.  
GREAT BANKRUPT  
SALE OF DRAPERY.

OWING to the great depression in Scotland caused by the failure of the Glasgow Bank, the well-known firm of Messrs DARGY, MACDONALD, and STEWART, of Glasgow and Manchester, being bankrupt, Messrs McDermott, Cass & Co., Official Assignees, are now disposing of by Private Sale a large portion of the STOCK belonging to the late firm, consisting of:—

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD AND NARROW CLOTHS,  
ENGLISH MELTONS, BEAVERS.

Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots, French Cloths, Cashmeres, &c.  
THERE WILL ALSO BE OFFERED A LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH PRINTS, CALICOES, WELSH FLANNEL, LADIES' KID BOOTS AND SLIPPERS.  
To which the Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of the Public, at the following

LOW PRICES, viz.:—  
1,570 Bales of ENGLISH PRINTS, which will be offered from..... 6 cents per yard.  
1,990 Bales of ENGLISH CALICOES, which will be offered from..... 15 cents per yard.  
850 Bales of WELSH FLANNEL, which will be offered from..... 15 cents per yard.  
400 Trunks BEST KID BOOTS..... \$2.00 per pair.  
300 Trunks KID SLIPPERS..... 50 cents per pair.  
150,000 Yards ENGLISH TICKING..... 10 cents per yard.  
1,020 Bales REGATTA SHIRTING..... 10 cents per yard.  
N.B.—The Subscribers would also call attention to the large lot of FRENCH and PAISLEY SHAWLS of the LATEST DESIGNS and FINEST QUALITIES, which will be offered at a Great Sacrifice; also a large lot of FRENCH and ITALIAN SILKS; also, IRISH POPLIN DRESS PATTERNS, manufactured by the celebrated PRIME BROTHERS, of Dublin.  
800,000 REMNANTS OF ENGLISH BROAD CLOTHS, IN BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, AND OTHER COLOURS.  
Meltons, Beavers, Tweeds, Cheviots, Cashmeres, &c., which will be sold in lots to suit Private Families, at considerably

BELOW MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.  
N.B.—The Assignees have engaged the services of Twenty Salesmen, who will offer for inspection and sale portions of the above Goods, and from the low prices at which they will be offered, they feel confident of a speedy clearance. ONE PRICE charged, from which NO ABATEMENT will be made.

ADDRESS 42, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Opposite Messrs. Birley and Co.'s.  
BUCHANAN PEARSON & CO.,  
Agents.

del

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr JOHN MACGREGOR to SIGN our Firm.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1879. del

### NOTICE.

MR HEINRICH EBELL retired from our firm on the 22nd August last, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED from that date.  
HERTON, EBELL & CO.  
Holhow, November 15th, 1879.

OUR Business will in future be carried on under the firm or style of HERTON & Co. Mr LOUIS JUDELL is authorized to sign the firm's name.  
HERTON, EBELL & CO.  
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong,  
November 15th, 1879. del5

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr C. BRAUN in our FIRM, CEASED on the 23rd September A.C.  
Mr C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.  
REISS & Co.,  
Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.  
Hongkong, October 3, 1879. ja3

### NOTICE.

THE Underigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATRINSON & Co., red-dar's Wharf, as  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND  
COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.  
G. R. LAMBERT.  
Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

### NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.  
Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

### NOTICE.

THE Underigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

### RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3e480

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situated at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.:—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,  
Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879. del

## Intimations.

### ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. Mr SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the BEST of Liquors, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The House has AMPLIFIED ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply FINE NO. PATISS and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American BILLIARD TABLES.

Tiffin at ONE; DINNER at SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,  
J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. tf

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st December.  
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

### SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.  
Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

## Intimations.

### LOST.

A SMALL Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "PUNCH." Small white spot on breast.  
Reward given if required.  
Address: No. 12, Praya East, Hongkong, November 18, 1879.

### YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

### NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.  
By Order of the Directors,  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

### FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "SCINDIA,"  
Captain WINDHAM, shortly due, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

### FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "ELECTRA,"  
Captain BOHME, will shortly load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "ACHILLES,"  
Capt. C. ANDERSON, will be despatched on or about the 1st Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 12, 1879.

### OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

### FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Company's Steamship "ANTHONY,"  
Capt. F. T. BRAGA, will be despatched on or about the 4th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 25, 1879.

### FOR SINGAPORE.

The Steamship "PATTERDALE,"  
Capt. BENTLEY, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 8th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

### FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH,"  
Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched on or about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

### FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Steamship "GLENORCHY,"  
Captain HOGG, will be despatched on or about the 3rd Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

### FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN" will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th December, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879. de13

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 German Bark "IP TOGENTA,"  
GREEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 German Bark "OBERON,"  
SCHMIDT, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 British Ship "ENDYMION,"  
RICHARDS-ON, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 American Schooner "R. M. HAYWARD,"  
DOANE, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 German Bark "HIERONYMUS,"  
ISLAND, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The A 1 Danish Bark "FLENSBOG,"  
JACOBSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

**FOR LONDON.**  
The A 1 British Bark "QUEEN OF INDIA,"  
CARY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 6, 1879.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 American Ship "EMERALD ISLE,"  
STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 1st December.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A 1 American Ship "CITY OF BOSTON,"  
CROSBY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 20th December.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

**FOR HAMBURG.**  
The A 1 German Brig "ALIDA,"  
Captain BIER, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

**FOR HAMBURG.**  
The A 1 German Bark "MAGELLAN,"  
STERNBERG, Master, will load here for the above Port, and

**For Sale.**  
**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.,**  
 BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST CLASS  
 S T O R E S, &c.  
 Ex "OCEANIC,"  
 "LORD OF THE ISLES,"  
 And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls  
 Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.  
 Pine Apple CHEESE.  
 Limburg CHEESE.  
 Sap Sage CHEESE.  
 Prime Giltroy CHEESE  
 Fine Eastern HAM.  
 Fine Eastern BACON.  
 Prime Smoked SALMON.  
 Smoked HERRINGS.  
 Boston MACKEREL.  
 SALMON BELLIES.  
 Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.  
 Pickled OX-TONGUES.  
 Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.  
 SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.  
 Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.  
 "No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.  
 PEANUTS.  
 BRAZIL NUTS.  
 PEANUTS.  
 COMB HONEY in Frames.  
 Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.  
 BROUHAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE.  
 Do. LUNCH TONGUE.  
 Do. Compressed HAM.  
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.  
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.  
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed TONGUE.  
 Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.  
 Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.  
 Assorted Devilled MEATS.  
 Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.  
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.  
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYST-TER CRACKERS.  
 WAFER BISCUITS per Pound.  
 OATMEAL in Casks.  
 Fresh CORNMEAL.  
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Cutting's Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.  
 Cutting's Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.  
 Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.  
 Do. Pickled LIMES.  
 Do. Stuffed PEPPERS.  
 Do. ASPARAGUS.  
 Do. Asst. Corned VEGETABLES.  
 Do. Assorted PICKLES.  
 Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.  
 Split PEAS.  
 Mess' PORK and BEEF.  
 BORDEN'S Condensed MILK (very fresh).  
 &c., &c., &c.

CRONSE & BLACKWELL'S  
 HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSOW'S  
 Assorted German SAUSAGES.  
 Do. Do. VEGETABLES.  
 Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S  
 SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'  
 Celebrated Family STORES.  
 Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.  
 Truffled SAUSAGES.  
 Cambridge SAUSAGES.  
 Bologna SAUSAGES.  
 Pork SAUSAGES, SAVELOYS.  
 SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).  
 HADDOCK ROES, Fried SOLES.  
 Kipper HERRINGS, BLOATERS.  
 HERRINGS & LA SARDINE.  
 OATMEAL, &c., &c.

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**BOOKS!!!**

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Specially Selected CIGARS.  
 Cavite CHEROOTS.  
 Princess CHEROOTS.  
 Cavite CIGARS.  
 Princess CIGARS.  
 Arcoeros CIGARS.  
 Vegeteros CIGARS.  
 Choice No. 3 Melag CHEROOTS.  
 Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

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Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING PIECES.  
 Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog" REVOLVERS.  
 SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.  
 COLE'S DERINGER PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.  
 CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.  
 Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

**For Sale.**  
**Volume Eighth of the**  
**"CHINA REVIEW."**  
**Now Ready.**

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**"CHINA REVIEW"**  
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Comparative Chinese Family Law.  
 Pa-Hsien and His English Translators.  
 Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
 Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
 Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
 Hongkong, November 23, 1879.

**Now Ready.**  
**YEN-CHUI, or, THE REMINISCES**  
**NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA.** By Dr.  
 E. J. FITZEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
 \$1.50.  
**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND**  
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 By Dr. E. J. FITZEL. Second Edition. One  
 Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
 Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
 Crawford & Co.  
 Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

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**THE AMENDED HONG LIST,**  
 in English and Chinese, con-  
 taining the Names of all the most  
 important Companies, Institutions  
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 Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50  
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The scope of this work includes detailed  
 descriptions of important Sites and Monu-  
 ments, notes on the Climate and general  
 TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY  
 and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its  
 neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES  
 and minute details respecting the rise and  
 progress and social characteristics of the  
 several foreign settlements. To these particu-  
 lars are added summaries and statistics of  
 the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from  
 official returns, together with statements  
 respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EX-  
 CHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION,  
 DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY.  
 Hints, and recommendations to travellers,  
 giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode  
 of proceeding to the less frequented settle-  
 ments are also included, combined with  
 notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode  
 of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-  
 lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong  
 contains an historical sketch forming a  
 chronological index of the chief events  
 which occupied public attention between  
 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,  
 Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the  
 passing of important ORDINANCES, the  
 ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT  
 RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable  
 PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,  
 FIRES and Criminal Trials, ADDRESSES  
 and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.  
 The appendix contains full tables of the  
 various steam companies' lines. It also  
 includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works  
 published in the English language upon  
 China and Japan, while a copious INDEX  
 at the end of the work affords a ready  
 means of reference to the reader.

**STEAM FOR**

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
 GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
 BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-  
 TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
 AMPTON, AND LONDON;  
 VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
 AUSTRALIA.

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM**  
**NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship**  
**TEHERAN, Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will**  
 leave this on SATURDAY, the 6th  
 December, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will  
 be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-  
 ment, arriving one week later than by the  
 direct route. Silk and Valuable will be  
 transferred to the Calcutta steamer at  
 Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to  
 A. McIVER, Superintendent,  
 Hongkong, November 24, 1879. de3

**Accidental & Oriental Steam-**  
**Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
 PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
 STATES AND EUROPE,  
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
 CENTRAL  
 and  
 UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
 RAILROAD COMPANIES  
 and  
 ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatch-  
 ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
 on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at  
 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to  
 Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central  
 and South America, and Europe.  
 Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
 Steamers from Shanghai.  
 Freight will be received on Board until  
 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL  
 PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
 until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
 should be marked to address in full; value  
 of same to be declared.  
 A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
 SAGE TICKETS.  
 Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
 land, Mexican, Central and South American  
 Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
 Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
 San Francisco.  
 For further information as to Freight  
 or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
 Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.  
 H. M. BLANCHARD,  
 Acting Agent.  
 Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de3

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP**  
**COMPANY.**

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
 OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
 AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF  
 PEKING will be despatched for San  
 Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-  
 DAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking  
 Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
 United States, and Europe.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
 portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
 Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
 inland Cities of the United States, and  
 other Ports of the Pacific, Central and  
 South America by the Company's and  
 connecting Steamers.  
 Through Passage Tickets granted to  
 England, France, and Germany by all  
 trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.  
 Freight will be received on board until 4  
 p.m., the 23rd December. Parcel Packages  
 will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
 same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
 marked to address in full; value of same  
 to be declared.  
 Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
 Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
 Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
 Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
 For further information as to Passage  
 and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
 Company, No. 9, Praya Central.  
 RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, November 20, 1879. de24

**TO BE LET.**

**GROUND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 3,**  
**MARINE LOT No. 65, Praya, Wan-**  
**chai, formerly known as the "BLUE**  
**HOUSES," with possession on 1st Decem-**  
**ber.**  
 MEYER & Co.  
 Hongkong, November 13, 1879. del

**TO LET.**

**TWO Commodious HOUSES Situated**  
**in PEEL STREET Nos. 13A and 13B,**  
**with GAS and WATER laid on.**  
 For further Particulars and Conditions,  
 apply to the Undersigned here.  
 YEUNG MAW,  
 No. 33, Gage Street.  
 Hongkong, October 31, 1879. del

**"ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.**

**SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and**  
**ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER,**  
**FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE**  
**and TENNIS LAWN.**  
 Apply to  
 SHARP & DANBY,  
 No. 6, Queen's Road Central.  
 Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

**TO LET.**

**A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-**  
**DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT**  
**10. Possession from 1st December next.**  
 Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and  
 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation  
 of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession  
 from 1st December.  
 Apply to  
 DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
 Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

**STORAGE.**

**GOODS RECEIVED OR STORAGE in**  
**GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF**  
**BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.**  
 Apply to  
 G. R. LAMBERT.  
 Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

**TO LET.**

**ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS**  
**GRANITE GODOWNS.**  
 Apply to  
 MEYER & Co.  
 Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

**Insurances.**

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**(LIMITED.)**  
**NOTICE.**

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
 Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
 In accordance with the Company's Articles  
 of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
 are distributed annually to Contributors  
 whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
 to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
 by each, the remaining third being carried  
 to Reserve Fund.  
 J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
 Policies against Fire to the extent of  
 \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
 therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
 Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
 NORTON & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.**

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
 China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
 Saigon and Penang.  
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
 granted at the rates of Premium current at  
 the above mentioned Ports.  
 NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
 JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**  
**(FIRE AND LIFE.)**  
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
 Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
 Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
 Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
 Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
 and Conditions.  
 Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
 ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
 for their decision.  
 If required, protection will be granted on  
 first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
 Life.  
 For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
 posals or any other information, apply to  
 ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
 Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**  
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
 of  
 His Majesty King George The First,  
 A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
 Agents for the above Corporation for  
 prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
 Marine Department.  
 Policies at current rates payable either  
 here, in London or at the principal Ports  
 of India, China and Australia.  
 Fire Department.  
 Policies issued for long or short periods at  
 current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
 Life Department.  
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
 £5,000 at reduced rates.  
 HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
 Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE**  
**COMPANY OF**  
**MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
 of which is paid up £ 100,000  
 Reserve Fund upwards of £ 250,000  
 Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
 Agents for the above Company at  
 Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,  
 and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
 Insurances at current rates.  
 HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
 Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
 Company, are prepared to grant In-  
 surances at current rates.  
 MELOHERS & Co.,  
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
 Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
 Special Acts of Parliament.  
 ESTABLISHED 1809.

**CAPITAL £2,000,000.**

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
 for the above Company, are prepared  
 to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
 extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
 on Merchandise in the same, at the  
 usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
 per cent.

**Insurances.**

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**  
**FIRE AND LIFE.**

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
 Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-  
 tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
 China.  
 MEYER & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

**SWISS LLOYD**  
**TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**OF WINTERTHUR.**

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
 RISKS to all parts of the World.  
 MEYER & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

**YANGTSE INSURANCE**  
**ASSOCIATION.**  
 CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
 PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

**Directors.**  
 F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
 M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.  
 C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

**HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.**  
 Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.  
**LONDON BRANCH.**  
 Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
 Bankers.  
 FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,  
 Agent,  
 8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all  
 parts of the World.  
 Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest  
 on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits  
 of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be  
 annually distributed among all Contributors  
 of Business in proportion to the Premium  
 paid by them.  
 RUSSELL & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 1oc80

**Intimations.**

**FREDERIC ALGAR,**  
**COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-**  
**SION AGENT.**  
 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
 LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-  
 papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,  
 Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any  
 European Goods on London terms.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.**  
 Colonial Newspapers received at the office  
 are regularly filed for the inspection of  
 Advertisers and the Public.

**Insurances.**

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**(LIMITED.)**  
**NOTICE.**

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
 Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
 In accordance with the Company's Articles  
 of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,  
 are distributed annually to Contributors  
 whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
 to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
 by each, the remaining third being carried  
 to Reserve Fund.  
 J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
 Policies against Fire to the extent of  
 \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
 therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
 Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
 NORTON & Co.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.**

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
 China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
 Saigon and Penang.  
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
 granted at the rates of Premium current at  
 the above mentioned Ports.  
 NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
 JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**  
**(FIRE AND LIFE.)**  
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
 Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
 Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
 Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
 Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
 and Conditions.  
 Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
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 If required, protection will be granted on  
 first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
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 For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
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 His Majesty King George The First,  
 A. D. 1720.

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 Agents for the above Corporation for  
 prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
 Marine Department.  
 Policies at current rates payable either  
 here, in London or at the principal Ports  
 of India, China and Australia.  
 Fire Department.  
 Policies issued for long or short periods at  
 current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
 Life Department.  
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
 £5,000 at reduced rates.  
 HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
 Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE**  
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Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
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 Agents for the above Company at  
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 and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
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 Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
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 MELOHERS & Co.,  
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**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE**  
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 Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
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 ESTABLISHED 1809.

**CAPITAL £2,000,000.**

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
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 to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
 extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
 on Merchandise in the same, at the  
 usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
 per cent.

**Insurances.**

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE**  
**COMPANY.**  
**FIRE AND LIFE.**

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at  
 Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-  
 tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in  
 China.  
 MEYER & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

**SWISS LLOYD**  
**TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY**  
**OF WINTERTHUR.**

INSURANCES granted on MARINE  
 RISKS to all parts of the World.  
 MEYER & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

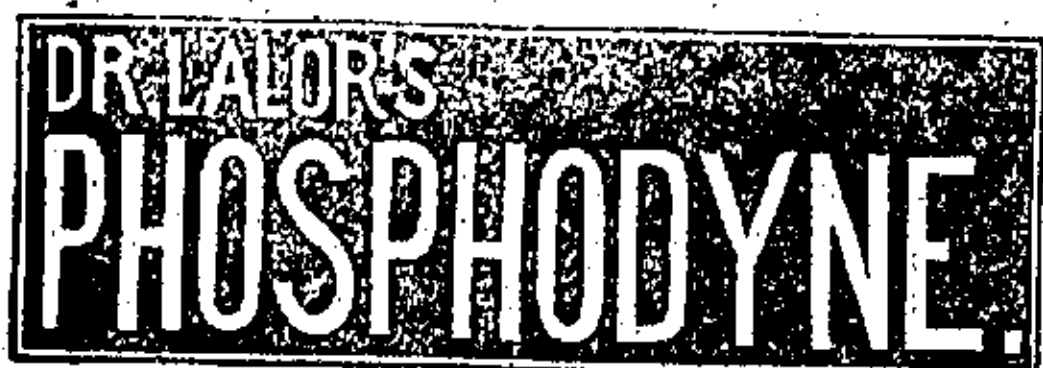
**YANGTSE INSURANCE**  
**ASSOCIATION.**  
 CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000  
 PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000  
 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

**Directors**

## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, &amp; ENERGY.



Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 80 Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. LATOR, giving him the Sole Right the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LATOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

## PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.**—Dr. LATOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-energises the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

**CAUTION.**—The name, Dr. LATOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. LATOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. LATOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LATOR,

Of Bay House, 32, Gaisford St., London, ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

In preparation to prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and to respectfully request Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LATOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. LATOR in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LATOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Sunname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lator's Phosphodyne in India and China.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Bencoolen, and Poona; SMITH, STANLEY & Co., and BATHURST & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA & Co., Bangalore; RANGON DISPENSARY, No. 215, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON & Co., Lahore; J. LLEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LATOR'S Prospectus, "THE ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LATOR'S Agents.

## Intimations.



THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Logic experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.:—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD AND PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

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## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

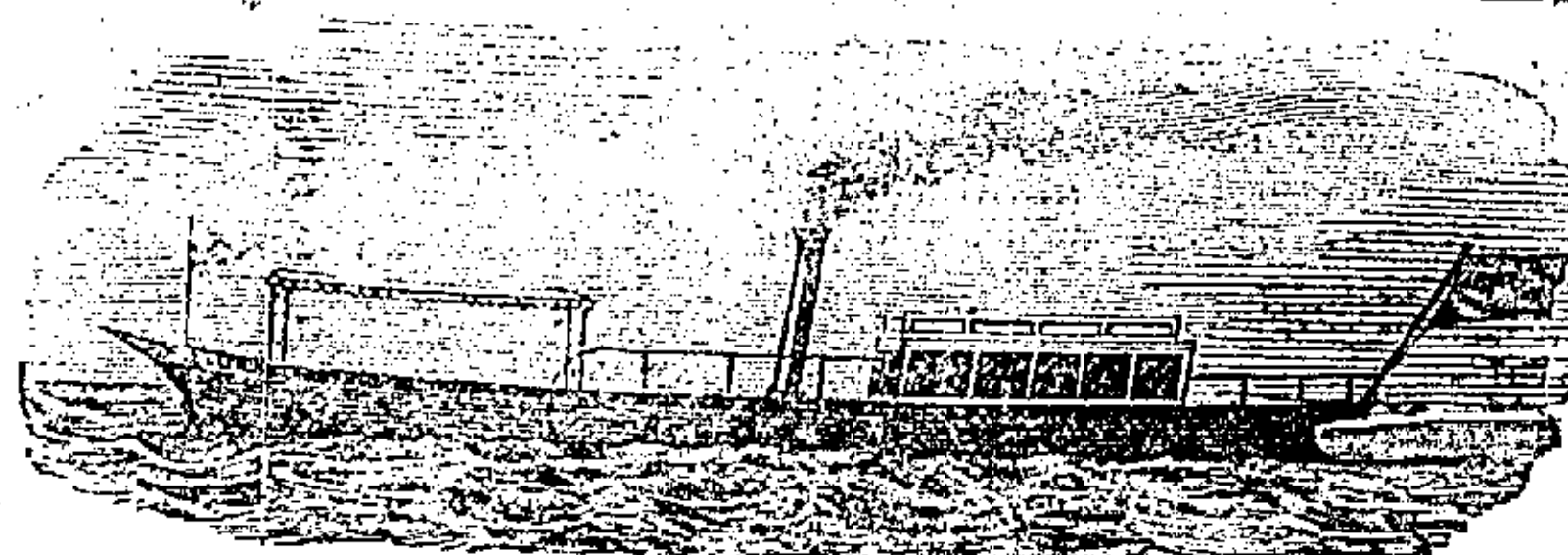


CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

## CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.



## YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging from 6 to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW &amp; CO.

(LATE YARROW &amp; HEDLEY).

ENGINEERS &amp; SHIPBUILDERS, 1, LE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

DINNEFORD'S THE SAFEST MILD ALKALINE REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. THE SAFEST MILD ALKALINE REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists. London, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

5ap79a 1w 52t 5ap80

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE, 89, CANNON STREET, & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTERS OF "INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, AND ALSO OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE for COLONIAL USE, AND FOR RAISING WATER.

PUMPS WORKED BY STEAM POWER.

PUMPS WORKED BY WATER POWER.

PUMPS WORKED BY WIND POWER.

PUMPS WORKED BY CATTLE POWER.

PUMPS WORKED BY HAND POWER.

TURBINE WATER WHEELS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Catal. gues can be obtained on application to the Office of this Journal.

1m79 alt. 2 1f

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

thus,

Lea & Perrins.

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; and by Grocers and Outlets throughout the World.

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JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION. ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S Treble Waterproof & F3 Quality Percussion Caps, Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges, For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers, 57, Upper Thames Street, London.

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NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to M, with Introduction, Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ERTZ, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET

—and STEPHANOTIS;

GOLD MEDAL EAU-DE COLOGNE

—LAVENDER WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

24may79 1

SAVORY AND NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, Prepared by Savory & Moore, and Supplied to the Royal Navy of England, Russia, &c., contains the highest amount of nutriment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

MAILED ON LIEBIG'S principle, it is only the sugar natural to milk, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweeteners of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble.—It is, 2s. 6d. and 1s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

WASHING BOOKS (In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

7ap79 1w 28t 7ap80

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries in China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

## Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA.  
TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING.  
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,  
19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1879.FIRST DAY,  
Friday, 19th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1.30 p.m.—Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance \$5. Distance One Mile. First Prize, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China and Japan.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 p.m.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outrigged Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 p.m.—The "Chairman's Cup," for Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile and a-half. Entrance \$10.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 p.m.—For Men-of-War Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

FIFTH RACE.—3 p.m.—"Senior Sculls." Cup presented by the Police Community. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$5.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 p.m.—For House Boats and Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 p.m.—International Race. "Challenge Cup," presented by the Merchants of Hongkong—for Four Oared Canton Cutters. To be won two consecutive years before being held. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Men-of-War J Boats, any Rig. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Sailing Ships' Boats only. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY,  
Saturday, 20th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 p.m.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Second Race on first day and Outrigged Boats excluded.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 p.m.—For House Boats and Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

THIRD RACE.—2 p.m.—"Members' Cup," presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club—for Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile and a-half. Entrance \$10. Winner of "The Chairman's Cup" excluded.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 p.m.—For Men-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10. No time allowed for Oars.

FIFTH RACE.—3 p.m.—"Ladies' Purse." For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Round Stake Boats and back to Flag Ship. Entrance \$5. Open to anyone who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan previous to this Meeting.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 p.m.—"Gorman Cup."—open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 p.m.—Race between Officers of H. M. S. Iron Duke and Officers of H. M. Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. To be rowed in 5 or 6-oared R.N. Gigs or Whalers. Time allowance, 6 seconds per Oar. Any number of Boats on either side allowed to compete. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 p.m.—"American Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For all open Boats, Chinese excluded. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

L. B. FRIEND,

Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club. Entries will be received by:—Messrs H. E. WOODHOUSE, E. BEATT, W. HYNES, Captain ANNESLEY, R.N., Lieut. J. A. BENNETT, 27th Regt.; or to L. B. FRIEND (Hon. Secretary).

Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de20

## NEWS FOR HOME.

## The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)  
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.  
W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.  
The DIMENSIONS of the Dock are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.  
Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, October 4, 1879. de30

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
S. S. OXUS.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Exupérat*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 2 p.m. To-day, the 26th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.  
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship *Belgic* are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at Whampoa, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 3rd Proximo will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. M. BLANCHARD, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, October 24, 1879. de1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
S. S. "TAKASAGO MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 26th inst., will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co., 6, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, November 24, 1879. de1

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex *Amazon*.  
SP. Order, 111 bags Sharp Stones, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.  
Hongkong, November 21, 1879.

BRITISH BARQUE PAMPERO, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, November 18, 1879. de1

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.  
WEDNESDAY EVENING,  
December 3rd, 1879.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. F. J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.  
For the Benefit of the Orphans of the Italian Convent.

By the CHARITY of Signor AUGUSTO CAGLI and all the ARTISTS of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Prices of Admission:  
Dress Circle and Stalls, \$2.  
Back Seats, \$1.

Doors open at 8.30; performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.  
Programme will appear on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1879.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs KELLY and WALSH'S, Hongkong, November 29, 1879. de4

## HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 28th Nov., 1879.  
MEMBERS are requested to RETURN their ARMS and ACCOUTREMENTS Into Store by TUESDAY, the 2nd Proximo.

The Storeman will be at the Orderly Room every day up to 4 p.m. to receive them.

ARMS, &c., will be re-issued on SATURDAY, the 6th Proximo.

A. COXON, Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

FOR MANILA.  
The Steamship "EMERALDA," Capt. TALBOT, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 1st Prox., at 7 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, November 28, 1879. de1

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.  
The Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain ABBOTT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, November 29, 1879. de2

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 2nd Dec., at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

BLUE PILOT CLOTH, Brown Pilot Cloth, Grey Meltons, Tweeds, Buckskins, Fancy Flannels, Blue Serge, Union Flannel, Wool Mitts, Wool Scarves, etc.

150 boxes Candles.  
10 casks Washing Soda.  
50 doz. Day and Martin's Shoe Blacking.

10 casks Split Peas.  
10 casks Sardines.  
100 boxes each 28 lb. Pale Hard Washing Soap.

An Invoice of Morton's STORES, comprising: Pickles, Table Salt, Table Vinegar, Mustard, Salad Oil, Confectionery, Olives, Capers, Lea and Perrins' Sauce, Green Peas, Salmon in 1-lb. tins, etc., etc.

Casks of Guinness Stout by Burke, in quarts and pints; Cognac Brandy, Kinahan's Whisky, Old Tom, Ginger Wine, Beer, Bonekamp Bitters, etc., etc.

Turkish Towels, Huckaback Towels, Braces, Cotton Thread, Prints, Socks, etc.

5 cases Loaf Sugar, small sized Loaves.  
15 cases each 25 doz. Tumblers.  
Hubbuck's White Zinc, White Lead, Turpentine, etc.

2 cases Assorted Envelopes.  
2 cases Magneta Dyes in Tins.  
And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.  
G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1879. de2

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 8th Dec., will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. of 12th Dec.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Hazel Holmes, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millican—Vogel & Co.  
Oberon, German barque, Captain S. S. Schmidt—Arnold, Karber, & Co.

Ebenezer, British barkentine, Captain J. Milne—Melchers & Co.  
Palma, German barque, Capt. Bluge—Melchers & Co.

Hongkong, German 3-masted schooner, Captain Carl Oom—Wilder & Co.  
Yorktown, American ship, Capt. J. F. Murphy—Order.

Primo, German barque, Capt. Seekamp—Siemssen & Co.  
Primus, Russian ship, Captain Th. W. Bergman—Order.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
Nov. 28, *Me-li*, Chinese steamer, 181, R. Marsden, Haiphong Nov. 24, and Hoibow 27, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Nov. 29, *P. Perthes*, German barque, 440, H. Walter, Newchwang Nov. 20, Beans.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Nov. 29, *Courrier*, French barque, 346, La Porte, Newchwang Nov. 18, Beans.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

Nov. 29, *H. Printzenberg*, Ger. barque, 553, Schoneemann, Swatow Nov. 23, Ballast.—MELOCHERS & Co.

Nov. 29, *Esmeralda*, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Manila Nov. 26, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Nov. 29, *Yottung*, British steamer, 286, D. McDougall, Swatow Nov. 23, General.—KWOK ACHONG.

Nov. 29, *Claro Babayan*, British barque, 358, Polson, Newchwang Nov. 17, Beans.—CHANG WOO.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29, *Ta-lee*, for Bangkok.  
29, *Yangtze*, for Macao and Shanghai.  
29, *Takasago Maru*, for Kobe, &c.  
29, *Djennah*, for Marseilles, &c.  
29, *Normandy*, for Melbourne, &c.

CLEARED.  
*Carisbrooke*, for Swatow and Amoy.  
*Albay*, for Amoy, &c.  
*Ingburg*, for Manila.  
*Brennero*, for Iloilo.  
*Jules Dufaure*, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.  
Per *H. Printzenberg*, from Swatow, Mrs Meyer.  
Per *Yottung*, from Swatow, Messrs Welsh and Kirkwood, Dr. Deane, and 160 Chinese.

Per *Me-li*, from Haiphong, &c., 21 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per *Djennah*, for Saigon, Mr Roques, Scouts Benjamin, Rose de Lima and Marie Xavier, Mrs MacCraith, and 10 Chinese; for Singapore, Mr A. L. S. del Aguilu, Mr A. Haque, Mr and Mrs Foster, Mr Futch, Mr Ringrose and servant, Mr Lee-te-joo and servant.—From Shanghai: Mr Suez, Mr Kaminski; for Port Said, Mr Wickmakoff; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Anderson, infant and amah, Messrs P. Dieckmann, Y. Florent, and Atkinson.—From Yokohama: for Saigon, Mr Guillevie; for Naples, Messrs Ricciardi, de Cristoforo, Marsafa, Grafi, Velini, Vignano, and Gersa; for Marseilles, Mr Dubouquet, junr, and 2 children, Mr Shumoku, H. E. and Mrs Mori Armori and 2 children, Messrs Ikutaro Shunizou, Dajao Shindo, Kinodjo Momme, Tanenoki Shimata, Tetsuo Ni-shikawa, Kevanichi Kubota, Sasaki, Poushiet, W. Ootter, Arishaki Mori, Buhasio Yamashaki, and Hisajao Myakawa.

Per *Takasago Maru*, for Kobe, &c., 2 Europeans, and 10 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Me-li* reports: Light breeze and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Esmeralda* reports: Strong monsoon and high sea throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Yottung* reports: Fine monsoon throughout. Spoke *Claro Babayan* and *Sunderland*.

The British barque *Claro Babayan* reports: First part of passage light air of wind, from Shanghai fresh N.E. wind for 4 days.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—  
For MANILA.—Per *Esmeralda*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 1st Dec.

For SAIGON.—Per *Pernambuco*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 1st Dec.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—Per *Kwantung*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 1st Dec.

For HIOGO, YOKOHAMA, AND NAGASAKI.—Per *Nigata Maru*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 12th Dec.

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.  
The United States Mail Packet *Belgic*, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd Dec., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry closes.  
2.30 p.m. Post-offices close, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1879. de3

## CARGO.

Per S. S. *Djennah*, sailed 29th Nov.:—  
For Canton, 1,044 bales Silk, 144 bales Cocoons, 276 bales Waste Silk, 39 cases Silks, 20 bales Punjum Silk, 20 cases Silk Worms, &c., and 1,114 pkgs. Sundries.  
For London, 851 bales silk, 500 half-chests Tea, 6 cases Silks, 6 bales Waste Silk, and 576 pkgs. Sundries.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—  
S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11, Evening 5.45. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with Communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a.m. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

7 p.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.

## GENERAL Memoranda.

TUESDAY, December 2:—

Daylight.—*Kwantung* leaves for Coast Forts.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G. R. Lamert, at his Sales Rooms.

9 p.m.—Operatic Performance.

WEDNESDAY, December 3:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Goods per *Oxus* undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

Goods per *Belgic* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

9 p.m.—Charitable Concert at the City Hall.

THURSDAY, December 4:—

4 p.m.—Meeting in the Library of St. Paul's College as to the Hongkong Public School.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

SATURDAY, December 6:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, December 13:—

Daylight.—*Mitsu Bishi* Mail leaves for Yokohama via Kobe.

Noon.—*Boven* leaves for Cooktown, &c.

WEDNESDAY, December 24:—

5 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

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OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

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Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AUSTRALIAN MAIL may be expected here on or about the 4th prox., by the E. & A. steamer *Bowen*, which left Singapore on the 26th inst.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected to arrive here, per P. & O. steamer *Peshawar*, on Friday next, the 5th December.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be looked for here on or about the 14th December by the P.M.S. *City of Peking*, which left San Francisco on the 15th Nov.

H.M.S. *Orontes*, with the second battalion of the 3rd Buffs on board arrived at Singapore yesterday from the Cape. She takes home the 74th Highlanders, thus relieved.

The P. & O. steamer *Peshawar*, bringing the London mails of the 24th October, left Singapore for Hongkong at 6 o'clock on Friday evening (yesterday), and may be expected here on Friday next, the 5th December.

A MEETING of subscribers and friends interested in the Hongkong Public School, will be held in the Library of St. Paul's College on Thursday next, at 4 p.m., to elect a permanent committee and make other arrangements for the commencement and carrying on of the School.

To maintain intact their absolute right of proprietorship in the military road the War Department close them strictly for 24 hours once a year. This form was observed to-day, when the several military roads usually open to the public were barred and sentries placed guarding the different points of obstruction.

CONSTABLE McDougal, who at the Criminal Sessions last week was acquitted of the charge preferred against him arising from his having when labouring under insanity attempted to cut his wife's throat, will shortly be removed from the Gaol Hospital to the temporary Lunatic Asylum in Hollywood Road.

In the September-October number of the *China Review*, appears a very exhaustive article on the Comparative Family Law of the Chinese, from the pen of Mr. E. H. Parker, H. M. Consular Service, Canton. As special attention has lately been directed to this subject in Hongkong and China generally, we understand that a limited number of copies of this article have been printed in a separate pamphlet form, which may be had on application to the usual booksellers.

His Excellency A. Mori, the Japanese Minister accredited to the Court of St. James, embarked on board the French mail steamer *Djemah* this morning at half-past eleven. H. E. was accompanied on board by Major Palmer, R.E., aid-de-camp, H. E. the Governor escorting Madame Mori as far as the Murray Pier, whence the embarkation took place. A guard of honor, with the Band and Regimental Colors of the 27th Infantry, was present, and the Royal Artillery fired a salute of fifteen guns.

SERGEANT Ryan of the Naval Yard Police died this morning at 6 o'clock after an illness of two days. Deceased, who was 56 years of age, was much respected by his officers and comrades in the Force. The funeral took place this afternoon with the usual naval honours, the firing party being composed of his late comrades. The whole of the employees of the Yard as well as the whole of the European town police off duty attended. Sergeant Ryan had just completed five years' service in the Naval Yard to-day. He had formerly served in the Irish Constabulary.

THE Hongkong Volunteers held a parade last night, when three gun detachments mustered and were put through a variety of evolutions with the 7-pdr. field-guns by Captain J. J. Francis. Advantage is taken of moonlight nights, when many of the members can be present who could not attend during the business hours of the day. The Commandant, who was also present, watched the proceedings very closely, and announced, before dismissing the parade, that on Tuesday evening next it is intended to have a march out to the Wong Nei Cheong valley, when firing with blank ammunition will be practiced. It is to be hoped that a good number will be made.

We give in an abridged form in another column an important judgment by the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, in an action by a Chinese firm of timber merchants against the Union Insurance Society of Canton, to recover \$5,000 on insurances on certain timber lost by the *Magnolia* on a voyage from Singapore to Shanghai. The insurances with other offices brought the total up to \$33,000 on the whole timber, which the Judge found to be only 15 per cent of its value. There are some important points decided by this case. Judgment for plaintiff. The *Straits Times* says the Insurance Office have been considerably astonished by the judgment, no suspicion having crossed their minds

that the pleas they relied on would not be a safe and complete answer to the action.

THE yacht race to-day turned out a veritable drifting match, as the wind died out soon after the start, and the boats had to anchor over and over again. They drifted together however, and when a light air sprung up from the Westward they made a very pretty picture as they ran up to the shipping. Here the wind shifted to a light easterly air, and *Naomi* went to the front, *Naiad* and *Ariel* next. *Wave* got in towards the Hongkong shore, and meeting the flood tide, which was just beginning to make, fell to leeward. *Naomi* ran into a calm off the *Meane*, and *Naiad* and *Ariel* managed to escape past her, *Wave* also coming up with the last of the wind. Another shift of wind from S.E. sent *Naiad* and *Ariel* to the Dock Bay, but as there was now no chance of finishing the match before six o'clock, *Naomi* and *Wave* hauled down their racing flags and anchored. The other two held on for fun, but eventually gave up also. The match will be resailed on a day hereafter to be fixed.

THE Hongkong Catholic Register quotes from a letter, dated Lisbon, the 28th September:—

"The worthy Deputy for Macao, Sr. Searnchia, had a long list of proposals to make, such as our missions in China, public instruction at Macao, public works, &c., but the last sitting was not a fit occasion to ventilate such questions, and in the interval that has elapsed the political agitation that has taken place thoroughly upset the whole of his programme. Deputy Pires de Lima thought that the affairs of our Missions in China should be brought to the notice of the house simultaneously with the consideration of the Estimates. Sr. Searnchia, however, entertained a different opinion, and had not therefore put in an appearance. The question has nevertheless been ably treated by Sr. Lima. Sr. Searnchia is conscious of the depressed state of Macao, and the troubles and privations its inhabitants are suffering, and what pains him continually is his utter inability to remove for the present the evils that are assailing that colony. So much has been said lately of our treaty with China, that the country seems to have risen from a lethargy. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is seriously considering the matter, and had a long conference on this head with the new Governor of Macao, who left Marseilles on the 12th October. The people of Macao will do well to reappoint Sr. Searnchia in the next elections, for no one is more conversant with Macao affairs, and so likely to have at heart the interest of that Colony and make it his own, as His Excellency."

THE "Yee Hane Association," a Chinese benevolent society, has filed articles of incorporation in San Francisco. Directors: Lee See Cheek, Wong Chee, Jerome Millard, George Hammett and Michael B. Thompson.

"A BRITISH SHIPMASTER" writes to the Siam paper asking for the latitudes and longitudes of the dangerous sunken rocks, in the track of vessels on the east coast, that have lately been marked by some buoys, and asks whether they are in the way of homeward-bound vessels to Europe, who may seek to keep the weather coast aboard whilst passing down the Gulf at this season of the year. He says, "It is customary to give official notice of such work being done, but I have not been able to find any." The *Advertiser* adds, "The information would be very valuable, and we hope that some of the nautical gentlemen who placed those buoys will give the desired information for the benefit of the sea-faring community. The information ought to be available for the foreign ships, and the native craft that may be obliged to sail in their vicinity."

Funny Folks has the following reference to the Bellios Scholarships, under the heading, "Our Modest Premier:—

His refusal of the Wreath was a surprise for some short-sighted and malevolently-disposed individuals, who had never got at the essentially modest bottom of the Disraelian character; but what will be their astonishment when the fact is made known that his lordship has emphatically rejected another testimonial: he will have neither chaplet at the Crystal Palace nor statue at Hongkong. To M. Bellios, an opium merchant, who wanted to spend a thousand pounds on an effigy of the Premier, his lordship has said, magnanimously: "Let the money be spent in the advancement of learning. Let my testimonial take the form of Chinese verbs in little boys' heads."

"This is very beautiful; but it is only the beginning of a characteristic transformation of the statesman whom rude Radicals have not been ashamed to call the political harlequin. It is reported in the best society that his lordship will shortly divest himself of his Garter, and present the insignia to Mr. Gladstone in the Californian casket. He is expected at the same time to offer his hand to Robert Lowe, and to publicly confess that the winners of the Berlin trick were really Bismarck and Gortschakoff. At the same time Mr. Montague Corry will be presented to the world as the veritable Prime Minister, and after a public burning of *Vivian Grey* and *Lethair*, his lordship will retire to La Trappe in a hair shirt."

"An old Shipmaster" sends the following to the Siam paper, concerning the loss of the Siamese barque *Pai De Ma De*, only three of the crew of which were saved by the steamer *Dale*—the serang and two sailors:—

By some mistake the name of the captain was put down as W. Saxtorph, who on account of illness left the vessel here. The *Pai De Ma De* was commanded by a Swede, named Sygelow, his mate was an American. It is a sad loss of life, and the question is naturally brought before the public, could such heavy loss of life, which has, in later years, been in consequence of so many Siamese vessels being lost, be avoided. First the pay given the captain is too small to enable him to pay a passed man, and the result is that the vessel generally goes without a proper mate. Secondly, the practice of the Chinese clerk recommending

the Captain to the owners is bad, as the clerk naturally looks more to the largeness of his remuneration than to the ability of the man, of which he can be no judge, and furthermore the knowledge of being able to procure another fee could entice such clerk to induce the owner to discharge his captain and then recommend another, the fee being, I am told, often as high as \$200, no small addition to his salary. Thirdly, I will remark, that to avoid expenses, vessels often leave Bangkok with insufficient sails, and in want of small repairs recommended to the owner by the captain, but hid from and not recommended to the surveyor. Could it not be possible to make the Siam ship-owners see that it is "penny wise and pound foolish," and that they are indirectly responsible for the lives of the poor men who go down in their service?

REFERRING to the same subject as we wrote on last night, the *Ceylon Observer* writes:—

The practice of sending out proteges of the Colonial Office to fill three out of the four civil seats in the Executive Council is prejudicial to the best interests of the Colony. The effort upon their covenanted Civil Servants is most detrimental. It destroys the esprit de corps in the higher ranks which a share in the Government, with its corresponding responsibility, could not fail to induce and strengthen. In place of looking up to the Governor and his Executive Council, the really able and experienced officers in the Ceylon Civil Service must often be tempted to despise them. There seems to be not the slightest encouragement now for the young, clever aspirant civilian in his study of local history, languages, law or administration, to dream that he may leave a corner in his portfolio for the future royal commission of Auditor General, Treasurer or Colonial Secretary. Instead of improving we are going back in a terrible way. Philip Anstruther rose from a Writership to the Colonial Secretaryship of the island, and no man ever possessed the confidence of the people to the same extent as he did. All his predecessors in the secretariat were, we believe, trained Ceylon civilians. Philip Wodehouse began with a Writership and passed from holding a Government Agency and for a short time the Auditor-Generalship and the Colonial Secretaryship, to the Governorship of another colony. Charles MacCarthy (who came to us by the way from the Turks or Bahamas Islands) was permitted to fill successively the posts of Auditor-General, Colonial Secretary and Governor of this island. William Charles Gibson rose from the rank of Writer to be Auditor-General and eventually Colonial Secretary. But for the last twenty years no trained Ceylon Civil Servant proper has been admitted to a seat in the Executive Council of the Colony.

## CRICKET.

## EAST V. WEST.

This match was played this afternoon and left drawn for want of time. The East ran up 148, Munro being responsible for 63 quickly put together, and ridges for 41. The West had 74 for 5 wickets at the call of time. The following is the score:—

EAST.	
Captain Stainforth, 27th, b. Hynes,.....	17
Dr. Bridges, a.m.p., b. Darby b. Hynes,.....	41
H. E. Wodehouse b. Hynes,.....	3
S. M. Munro b. Darby,.....	63
S. M. Young b. Darby,.....	9
Lt. J. Walcott, r.n., b. Hynes,.....	5
Lt. H. L. M.L. Young b. Moberley,.....	1
Lt. Moody, r.n., c. West b. Friend,.....	2
W. Wotton, b. Hynes,.....	0
O. Cottell, b. Friend,.....	0
C. W. Taylor, not out,.....	2
Leg byes 3, wides 5,.....	8
148	

The wickets fell:—1 for 31; 2 for 31; 3 for 109; 4 for 119; 5 for 122; 6 for 134; 7 for 139; 8 for 139; 9 for 140; and 10 for 148.

WEST.	
L. B. Friend, r.n., b. Munro,.....	6
H. de C. Forbes, l.b.w. b. Ingills,.....	19
J. West b. Bridges b. Walcott,.....	15
F. V. Clarke b. Ingills,.....	10
H. Hynes c. b. Walcott,.....	4
H. Taylor, not out,.....	3
E. S. Moberley, not out,.....	12
H. Matohet,.....	—
H. Tannard, 27th,.....	—
A. K. Blandy,.....	—
Leg byes 1, wides 4,.....	5
74	

The wickets fell:—1 for 19; 2 for 31; 3 for 52; 4 for 55; 5 for 50.

## FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

## INQUEST.

An inquest was held at the Tung Wah Hospital this afternoon before the Coroner, C. V. Creagh, Esq., and the following gentlemen as a jury:—Messrs A. J. Gordon, G. A. Grossman and T. I. Bowler, on the body of one Lee Atu, a coolie 31 years of age.

Poon Pow Shan, Surgeon in the Tung Wah Hospital, stated that the deceased was admitted on the 11th inst. and had been under treatment since that date. He had two broken ribs, the bones projecting through the skin, causing great loss of blood, a severe cut over the left eye, three cuts on the right foot and another on the left knee. Deceased died this morning from the injuries he had received.

To the Jury:—I tried to put back and set the bones by pushing them back with my hands. The liver must have been injured. Cheung Apoo, the foreman engaged in rebuilding a house in Wellington Street, stated that on the 11th inst., about 200 coolies were employed on the building. The deceased was one of them, and had been employed for several days carrying earth. On the morning of the 11th he was digging near a pile of bricks, about one cheung, square (11 English ft.) Witness cautioned deceased and told him to go further from the pile as he considered it dangerous. Shortly afterwards he saw deceased pull a piece of timber from under the bricks and they immediately fell upon him and covered his body. Assistance was at once rendered and deceased was removed to the hospital. He was sensible and could speak, but was unable to walk.

The Surgeon recalled, stated:—A register taken in the hospital of all patients admitted, and in the case of death the relatives are notified. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Mr Bowler gave it as his opinion that the man would probably have survived had he received skilful European treatment, and that sufficient efforts had not been made to reset the broken bone.

The Coroner asking Mr Bowler to put his proposed rider on paper, he said, after consideration, that his purpose was served by his simply having mentioned his view of the matter.

## TO AUSTRALIA—AND BACK.

The following notes of a voyage from Hongkong to Australia and back, made by Capt. James Ross of the British steamer *Benedict* have been kindly furnished to us for publication.

Left Hongkong on the 11th August for Sydney, New South Wales, and passing out into the Pacific Ocean north of Luzon proceeded south to the west of Fellow Islands and then within sight of the position of the Sequias Isles as marked on Inlay's chart of the Eastern Archipelago without seeing anything of them from the masthead at sun-set although the weather was clear. Next day, 13th August, at noon, our latitude was 6° 56' N, long 132° 3' E, the day very clear and favourable for seeing a long distance; but from the masthead we could see nothing of the Johannes Islands which are laid down in the charts about this position. Our chronometers were rated in Hongkong before we left and the observations were good. We had light S.E., 1-3 winds from leaving Hongkong till we got to 15 S, and from there to Sydney N.E., and easterly 3-4; fine weather and not a shower of rain. The currents from Luzon to 6° N, were a mile an hour to the S.W.; from 6° N, to 24° N, a mile an hour to the eastward; from 24° N, to St. John's, 14 miles an hour to the westward. There is little current in the Coral Sea but a strong southerly current on the coast of Australia. We passed between New Ireland and the Solomon Group both going and coming, and had currents till nearly right past them and wind also till we got to 10° S, when we had N.E. winds. We passed in sight of Melish Reef, but saw no beacon on it, so suppose it has been washed away. Squally island off the N.E. coast of New Ireland, I found to be only about two miles square instead of 15 miles long and 3 broad as it is set down on the chart I have. It is all but covered with trees of a good height. Some canoes came off with a boat out 40 men on them, and we saw about 150 more on the shore. We passed within ten miles of the Is and of Kami, (Meleco-Suma group) and saw no signs of broken water either to N.W. or to S.W. of it, as is reported and marked on the charts as existing in lat. 24° N; long 122° 23' E. We had clear weather and a moderately high sea. We found the Kuro current running 1½ knots an hour as we passed Kami.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Saturday, Nov. 29.

## ASSAULT.

Joseph McEuen, 23, a seaman on board the German barque *Margrethe*, and Soren Hansen, 39, a seaman on board the German barque *Malina*, were charged with assaulting one Chan Ching Po, on the evening of the 28th instant.

The defendants were both more or less under the influence of liquor and appear to have committed a most unprovoked assault. Two chair coolies also complained that they had not been paid by the defendants who had used their chairs.

First defendant was fined \$2 and ordered to pay \$1.50 amends to complainant and 50 cents to the chair coolie, in default, to suffer ten days' imprisonment with hard labor. The second defendant to pay 50 cents to the chair coolie or two days' imprisonment.

## DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

Kwok A-po, 28, a boatman, was charged with disorderly conduct and throwing stones through the windows of a dwelling house in First Street.

It appeared the defendant's wife is employed as a servant in the house in question, and he had been permitted to visit her there. Some little disagreement had occurred between him and his wife, and out of revenge he had thrown several stones through the windows of the house.

Defendant denied having a wife, and said that he had not thrown any stones. Fined \$3, in default seven days' imprisonment with hard labor, and ordered to enter into his own recognizance in \$25 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

## ATTEMPTED FELONY.

Yau A-tim, 32, coolie, was charged with attempting to break into a godown belonging to the *Tai Hung* mat shop, by means of a false key.

Defendant was arrested by a watchman employed on the adjoining premises with the key in his hand. The lock of the door was opened and hanging on the staple. On being searched he was found to have a knife and a box of matches in his possession. Prisoner admitted four previous convictions for larceny from godowns.

Sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the first and last fourteen days to be in solitary confinement, the remainder with hard labor, and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

## BREACH OF THE OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Ng A-kwai, 35, an opium boiler, and Tai Hung Ngan, 36, unemployed, were charged with being in possession of a quantity of prepared opium contrary to the Opium Ordinances of 1855, 1879.

Defendants were arrested by Antonio dos Santos, an Excise Officer, on the arrival of the steamer *I-chang*. First defendant had formerly been employed in the opium farm and said that he had brought the opium from Fat Shan for his own use. Second defendant was a new comer and did not know that he was doing wrong.

First defendant was fined \$100 or six weeks' imprisonment, the second \$40 or twenty-one days' imprisonment.

## GAMBLING.

Chau Ahoi, 54, a coolie, charged on the 20th instant with haunting a gambling house No. 6 Pound Lane, again appeared before the Court this morning.

Inspector Grey and Sergeant Perry proceeded to No. 4 Pound Lane to execute a warrant upon the occupant for keeping a gambling house, and accidentally found that No. 6 was also a gambling establishment. Both houses were fitted up with the usual appliances for gambling. On the arrival of the police a number of men rushed from No. 6, defendant being the only one secured. Fined \$5 or fourteen days' imprisonment.

## MORE OPIUM.

Chen Achiu, 29, a rent collector, was charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium without a permit from the Opium Farmer.

Defendant gave the usual excuse that he bought it for his own use and did not know he was doing wrong. Fined \$60 or four weeks' imprisonment.

## CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Kwok Akow, 30, unemployed was charged with stabbing a boy eight years of age in the eye with a knife. It appears that defendant, who is mentally deranged, was annoyed by a number of boys who are in the habit of teasing him, and in a moment of exasperation he drew a knife and stabbed the boy in the face.

The boy was ordered to be sent to the Tung Wah Hospital, and the case remanded for a week.

## Manila.

(Translated from our Exchanges.)

## DAMAGE BY THE GALE.

A typhoon visited Manila on the 20th and 21st instant, and its effect was very severely felt both ashore and aloft. On shore several houses were unroofed, some of the trees which ornamented the streets were uprooted, and others had branches broken; street lamps, telegraph wires, &c., all show the effects of the storm. Afloat several lorches and small crafts were capsized and sunk, some lost their masts and rudder. On the morning of the 19th at 9 o'clock, the Captain of the Port gave warning for the vessels in port to prepare for bad weather, and consequently the corvette *Dona Maria de Molina* left for Cavite seeking a shelter place, but unfortunately the effects of the weather were more severely felt there than in Manila. The *Molina* on her way to Cavite, saw her steam launch sink; the *Patino* was dragged up to the Arsenal roadstead; the *Esmeralda*, which arrived on Saturday, also experienced the gale, although not in its full force; the *Envy*, which arrived yesterday (23rd) from Amoy, was less fortunate; she lost one man and one boat at Cape Bolinao. News has also been received from several other places where the gale blew with more or less intensity.

The British ship *Thomas Bell*, which left Manila on the 19th instant, with some 18,700 piculs sugar and 100 millares cigars, for San Francisco, put back on the 25th, with some damage, no doubt sustained during the typhoon of the 20th.

It is said that the last typhoon has caused much damage to the paddy crops, which are about to be collected; the Pasig rice fields have suffered the most.

It is observed that the houses with zinc roofs have sustained much more damage than the others from the effects of the gale of the 20th.

A letter from Zamboanga dated the 8th inst., and received at Manila on the 14th, gave news of two inundations which occurred there, on the 27th Oct. and on the 3rd Nov., both causing much desolation. The inundations were the effect of heavy rain.

We hear that probably owing to the loss of the *Leyte*, a steamer named the *Romulus*, now in Hongkong, will come to take her place.

News from Ilocos Sur to the 1st instant says that a dense cloud of locusts at Bangui is doing great damage to the paddy.

At the sale of cigars held on the 21st instant, 10,697 millares were offered, and 5,705 millares sold for a total sum of \$73,185.40.

The German barque *H. Upmann*, from Hongkong to Iloilo, arrived on the 8th inst., with rice.

The American schooner *Julia A. Brown*, from Amoy to Iloilo, arrived on 6th instant, in ballast.

The American ship *Sacramento*, 1418 tons, left Iloilo for New York, with 4,705,412 kilograms sugar and 28,468 kil. sawnwood.

The American ship *Adam M. Simpson*, 1524 tons, left Iloilo for New York, with 2,176,053 kil. sugar.

A private letter from Madrid, dated the 15th September last, to a friend at Manila, says that the application of Mr. Bremon for permission to construct four tramways in Manila has been approved.

We understand that the authorities have abolished certain practices that have been introduced into the Customs despatches, to which we have referred on several occasions, giving vent to the views taken by respectable merchants of this place with regard to them. So just a resolution is no doubt founded on sound reasons which call for no comment.

A cigar sale was held on the 8th Nov., when out of 4,612 millares offered, 1,293 were sold for a total sum of \$16,715.95.

A series of successful lectures has been given at the Literary and Artistic Lyceum of Manila recently by Don Emilio Ramirez de Arellano, on the interesting subject of "The Poetry among the Oriental Races," the last lecture of the series took place on the 7th instant.

It is said that a robbery was perpetrated in the house of the German physician, Doctor Nissen, and the sum of \$200 in money and jewellery was carried away. The thieves had sufficient time to move away with a travelling bag which was afterwards found on the bank of a river.

Two gold mine appurtenances were discovered in the Bulalacao hill, in the village of Mambulao, on the 30th Oct. last.

The steamer *Diamante* arrived here on the 11th instant, from Hongkong, bringing \$113,000 in silver.

## China.

## NINGPO.

One of the pleasant features of a residence at Ningpo is the annual series of Winter Evening Lectures and Entertainments, organized by the Committee of the local Book Club. Other small Outports might well take a lesson from Ningpo in this matter, and endeavour to provide similar means of intellectual entertainment during the winter months.

The present season opened on the evening of Wednesday last, with a lecture by the well-known naturalist, Mr. A. A. Faurel, of the Imperial Customs Service, and lately Honorary Curator of the Shanghai Museum. During a residence at Chefoo in 1875, Mr. Faurel took the opportunity of making a very thorough exploration of the Shantung Promontory, and in the following year published an able article in the *China Review* embodying the results of his researches. This paper formed the basis of the lecture delivered on Wednesday night, with the title, "A Naturalist's trip to the Chinese Far East." It was illustrated by over seventy excellent coloured drawings, the work of a native artist, representing a

great variety of birds, beasts, fishes, shells, flowers, &c., found in the region described by Mr. Faurel.

W. Marsh Cooper, Esq., H.M.'s Consul, occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer as a personal friend, a learned scientist, and "the original discoverer of the Chinese Alligator."

The lecture was of a very interesting character, and withal of considerable scientific value. Mr. Faurel is evidently a keen and accurate observer and an ardent lover of Nature in all her varied forms.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Rev. F. Galpin, seconded by Mr. Wadman, and carried by acclamation; the proceedings terminating with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

Mr. Frank J. Smith, honorary Secretary, announced that the second meeting of the season will take place about two weeks hence, in the form of a Musical and Literary Entertainment.

14th Nov.—News.

## NEWARK.

The weather keeps fine, writes our correspondent, but is getting cold at night, when the thermometer (Fahr.) falls to 22°. It looks like a late winter at present, but there is no knowing when a sudden change may occur.—News.

CONEX Island revels in electric lights. The big pier has twenty-five of them. Each hotel has a number, and the tall tower has a few. To the ocean traveller these present a brilliant sight at night. Yet there are many ocean travellers who never heard of electric lights and who are accustomed to seeing these beacons in New York harbor. A ship coming from Australia cast anchor for the night, her Captain being so bewildered by what he thought were half a dozen light-houses gone crazy that he did not know where to go. A pilot boarded an Italian vessel one night and found the Captain and crew on their knees, praying in terror for protection from what they supposed to be demons dancing along the hitherto unfrequented shore. Conex Island should hide her light under a bushel.—New York World.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 29.

PIUM.—New Patna, cash,.....	\$562½
Old,.....	525
New Benares, cash,.....	510
Old,.....	—
New Malwa, credit,.....	705
Allowance,.....	—
Old Malwa, credit,.....	740
Allowance,.....	—

## Exchange.

Bank, Wire,.....	3/94
Do, Demand,.....	3/10
Do, 30 days' sight,.....	3/10½
Do, 4 months' sight,.....	3/10¾
Credit,.....	3/10¾
Documentary, 4 months' sight,.....	3/10¾
India, Wire,.....	22½
Do, demand,.....	22½
Shanghai, demand,.....	74
Do, 80 days' sight,.....	74

## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marling-pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to Editor, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. VI.		
Cross.	Trans.	
C	Coat	T
R	River	R
O	One	E
S	Sole	E
S	Shoes	S

Correct answers have been received from "Silenus," and "Taeping." We regret that "skates" are not generally employed on land.

## VII.

Stately in ponderous masses, we sweep on our onward way,  
With rapiers and bright cuirasses, and doublets flaunting and gay;  
Ancestors of our second, our second more nimble and keen,  
Whose skill a proverb is reckoned, where'er a warrior is seen.

Without their help this beautiful world were waste,  
Yet with their aid, whole nations are effaced.

Enthroned in gorgeous panoply he comes,  
Midst cymbals' clash and tuck of Orient drums.

O'er scorching sands and arid plain I roam  
Untamed, I make the wilderness my home.

Of social scoundrels thou art for the worst,  
In every age by God and man accurst.

Can the leopard change its spots?  
Or the child of Ham his skin?  
Yet spite of outward blot  
Souls may be white within.

Ingenious artifice to raise the wind  
To fly a kite, quite useless you will find.

Chieftain with faithless wife accurst  
Brave victim to a tyrant's lust.

My scorching breath follows o'er land and sea;  
So make all haste to get away from me.

Compelled for love's sweet sake and jealous spouse  
To wander where the lowing cattle browse.

In canting parsons' mouths from year to year—  
Bridegroom and blushing bride, the pretty dear.

On land and on water it runs and it floats;  
'Tis often on horse-back and often in boats;  
'Tis seen on the ocean, yet when on the shore  
'Tis sometimes on two legs, and sometimes on four.

The easiest thing to give,  
The hardest to remove,  
Not easy to forgive  
And harder still to prove.

## GENERAL GRANT AND THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY GEORGE DEVLIN.

Tune—"Donald McDonald."  
Hoo, Donald's around in full feather,  
And Sandie's gane clean up the hill;  
The Thistle, defiant as ever,  
Now gracefully wags 'er good will.  
Frae the good-bearing slopes o' the west  
To the land of Plymouth's famed rock,  
Ken—the bird that is cock o' the nest  
Is a chieftain frae the auld Scottish stock.  
CROUZE—Brogues and brogans and a',  
Kilted and plaided an' a',  
Proudly the Grants trod the heather,  
Stout hearts and braid claymore an' a'.  
Auld nature is ne'er democratic;  
Her kings she will hae, spite o' a';  
She rears them in cellar or attic,  
Awaiting her hour for to ca'.  
Whatever their country or nation,  
Their domains as wide as the sea,  
And crowned on "the special occasion"  
When genius commands victory.  
Brogues and brogans, etc.

Columbia's great chieftain admiring  
Her hero, the pride o' the land,  
Fu' vauntie, he can't help aspiring,  
To ca' him a St. Andrew's man.  
The grand emblem—ye ken—o' a Scot,  
A volcano covered 'er snaw,  
And, brave Grant, gin ye only tak thought,  
Is measured by that best o' a'.

Brogues and brogans, etc.  
We ken weel the canny dooce speerit,  
That chooses its ain time to loup,  
Dashing genius has learned for to dree it,  
Sae sturdie it is, at a coup.  
It dwelt in the vale and the mountain,  
Where the clansmen the heather stained red,  
And Grant's veins are filled frae that  
fountain  
Of a' that's heroic in bluid.  
Brogues and brogans and a',  
Kilted and plaided an' a',  
Proudly the Grants trod the heather,  
Stout hearts and braid claymore an' a'.  
—San Francisco Evening Post.

## A DAY WITH "THE RAJA."

Try not to laugh, dear Vanity. I know you don't mean anything by it; but these Indian kings are so sensitive. The other day I was translating to a young Raja what Val Pripsep had said about him in his "Purple India," he had only said that he was a dissipated young ass and as ugly as a baton; but the boy was quite hurt and began to cry, and I had to send for the Political Agent to quiet him and put him to sleep. When you consider the matter philosophically there is nothing *per se* ridiculous in a Raja. Take a hypothetical case; picture to yourself a Raja who does not get drunk without some good reason, who is not ostentatiously unfaithful to his five-and-twenty queens and his five-and-twenty grand duchesses, who does not festoon his thorax abdomen with curious cutlery and jewels, who does not paint his face with red ochre, and who sometimes takes a sidelong glance at his affairs, and there is no reason why you should not think of such a one as an Indian king. India is not very fastidious; so long as the Government is satisfied, the people of India do not much care what the Rajas are like. A peasant proprietor said to Mr. Caldwell and me the other day, "We are poor cultivators; we cannot afford to keep Rajas. The Rajas are for the Lord Sahib."

The young Maharaja of Kuch Parwani assures me that it is not considered the thing for a Raja at the present day to govern. "A really swell Raja amuses himself." One hoards money, another plays at carding, a third is a horsey, a fourth is amorous, and a fifth gets drunk; at least so Kuch Parwani thinks. Please don't say that I told you this. The Foreign Secretary knows what a high opinion I have of the Rajas, and indeed he often employs me to whitewash them when they get into scrapes. "A little playful, perhaps, but no more loyal Prince in India." This is the kind of thing I put into the Annual Administration Reports of the Agencies, and I stick to it. Playful no doubt, but a more loyal class than the Rajas there is not in India. They have built their houses of cards on the thin crust of British Rule that now covers the crater, and they are ever ready to pour a panikin of water into a crack to quench the explosive forces rumbling below.

The amiable chief in whose house I am staying to-day is exceedingly simple in his habits. At an early hour he issues from the zenana and joins two or three of his thakores, or barons, who are on duty at Court, in the morning draught of opium. They sit in a circle, and a servant in the centre goes round and pours the *kassimbha* out of a brass bowl and through a wooden cloth into their hands, out of which they lap it up. Then a caravanum to take away the acid after-taste. One hums drowsily two or three tars of an old-world song; another clears his throat and spits; the chief yawns, and all snap their fingers, to prevent evil spirits skipping into his throat; a late riser joins the circle and all, except the chief, give him *tazim*—that is, rise and salaam; a coarse jest or two, and the party disperses. A crowd of servants swarm round the chief as he shuffles slowly away. Three or four mac-beavers walk in front shouting, "Raja, Maharaja, salaam! he, nigarakho!"—"Please take notice; to the King, the great King let there be salutation!" A confidential servant continually leans forward and whispers in his ear; another remains close at hand with a silver tea-pot containing water and wrapped up in wet cloth to keep it cool; a third constantly whisks a yak's tail over the King's head; a fourth carries my Lord's sword; a fifth his handkerchief; and so on. Where is he going? He dawdles up a narrow staircase, through a dark corridor, down half-a-dozen steep steps, across a courtyard overgrown with weeds, up another staircase, along another passage, and so to a range of heavy quilted red screens that conceal doors leading into the female penitential. Here we must leave him. Two servants disappear behind the *parda* with their master, the others promptly lie down where they are, draw the sheets or blankets which they have been wearing over their faces and feet, and sleep. About noon we see the King again. He is dressed in white flowing robes with a heavy carcanet of emeralds round his neck. His red turban is tied with strings of seed pearls and set off with an aigrette springing from a diamond brooch. He sits on the Royal mattress, the *gaddi*. A big bolster covered with green velvet supports his back; his sword and shield are gracefully displayed before him. At the corner of the *gaddi* sits a little representation of himself in miniature, complete even to the sword and shield. This is his adopted son and heir. For all the queens and all the grand duchesses are childless, and a little kinsman had to be transplanted from a mud village among the cornfields to this dreamland palace to perpetuate the line. On the corner of the carpet on which the *gaddi* rests sit thakores of the Royal house, other thakores sit below, right and left, forming two parallel lines, dwindling into sardars, palace officers, and others of lower rank as they recede from the *gaddi*. Behind the Chief stand the servants with the emblems of royalty—the peacock feather, the fan, the yak tail, and the umbrella (now furled). The confidential servant is still whispering into the ears of his master from time to time. This is durbar. No one speaks, unless to exchange a languid compliment with the chief. Presently essences of roses and a compound of areca nut and lime are circulated, then a huge silver *hukka* is brought in, the chief takes three long pulls, the thakores on the carpet each take a pull, and the leaves break up amid profound salaams. After this dinner, opium, and sleep.

In the cool of the evening our King emerges from the palace, and, riding on a prodigiously fat white horse with pink pinto, proceeds to the place of carousal. A long train of horsemen follows him, and footmen run before with guns in red flannel covers and silver maces, shouting "Raja, Maharaja salaamat," &c. The horsemen immediately around him are mounted on well-fed and richly-caparisoned steeds, with all the bravery of cloth-of-gold, yak-tails, silver-chains, and strings of shells; behind are troopers in a burlesque of English uniform; and altogether in the rear is a mob of callitups on skeleton charges, masquerading in every degree of shabbiness and rage, down to nakedness and a sword. The cavalcade passes through the city. The inhabitants pour out of every door and bend to the ground. Red cloths and white veils flutter at the casements overhead. You would hardly think the spectacle was one daily enjoyed by the city. There is all the hurrying and eagerness of novelty and curiosity. Here and there a little shy crowd of women gather at a door and salute the Chief with a loud shrill voice of discordant song. It is some national song of the chief's ancestors and of the old heroic days. The place of carousal is a bare spot near a large and ancient well out of which grows a vast peepul tree. Hard by is a little temple surmounted by a red flag on the drooping bamboo. It is here that the *Gangor* and *Dandakra* solemnities are celebrated. Arrived on the ground, the Raja slowly circles his horse; then jerking the thorn-bit, causes him to advance pouncing and rearing, but dropping first on the rear foot and then on the off foot with admirable precision; and finally, making the white monster, now in a lather of sweat, rise up and walk a few steps on his hind legs, the Raja's performance concludes amid many shouts of wonder and delight from the smooth-tongued courtiers. The thakores and sardars now exhibit their skill in the *manche* until the shades of night fall, when torches are brought, amid much saluting, and the cavalcade defiles, through the city, back to the palace. Lights are twinkling from the higher casements and reflected on the lake below; the *gola* slave-girls are singing plaintive songs, drum and cymbal answer from the open courtyards. The palace is awake. The Raja, we will romantically presume, bounds lightly from his horse and dances gaily to the harem to find himself voluptuously in the luxurious arms of one of the five-and-twenty queens, or one of the five-and-twenty grand duchesses; and they stand for one delirious moment wreathed within each other's embraces—

While soft there breathes  
Through the cool casement, mingled with the  
sighs  
Of moonlight flowers music that seems to rise  
From some still lake, so liquidly it rose,  
And, as it swelled again at each faint close,  
The ear could track through all that maze of  
chords  
And young sweet voices these impassioned  
words—

"Ho, you there! fetch us a pint of gin;  
and look sharp, will you?"

—For who, in time, knows whether we may vent  
The treasure of our tongue, to what strange  
chords

This gain of our best glory shall be sent,  
To enrich unknown names with our stores!  
What worlds in the vast unformed Orient  
May come refined with accents that are ours!

But, dear Vanity, I can see that you are impatient of scenes whose luxuries steal, spite of yourself, too deep into your soul; besides, I dread the effect of such warm situations on a certain Zuleika to whom the note of All Baba is like the thrice-distilled strains of the bulbous on Bendemeer's stream. So let us electrify ourselves back to prose and propriety by thinking of the Political Agent; let us plunge into the cold waters of dreary reality by conjuring up the image of a figure in tail-coat and gold buttons dispensing justice while H. H. the romantic and picturesque Raja, G.O.S.I., amuses himself. Yet we hear cries from the gallery of "Vive M. le Raja; vive la bagatelle!"

So say we in faint echoes, defying the anathemas of the Foreign Office. Do not turn this beautiful temple of ancient days into a mere mill for degrees and budgets; but sweep it and purify it, and render it a fitting shrine for the homage and tribute of antique loyalty—"that proud submission, that subordination of the heart which kept alive, even in servitude itself, the spirit of an exalted freedom." With tail-coat and cocked hat government "the unbought or ce of life, the cheap defence of nations, the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise is gone."—"All Baba" in *Fantasy Fair*.

## SUPREME COURT OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

## IMPORTANT JUDGMENT ON INSURANCE MATTERS.

(Before His Honor the Chief Justice.)

TAN TIE AND ANO. v. THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

This was an action on two marine policies of insurance to recover sums of \$6,500 and \$2,500 respectively on Insurances effected by the plaintiffs with the defendants by their agents, A. L. Johnston & Co., upon certain timber shipped by the plaintiffs in the *Magnolia* for a voyage from Singapore to Shanghai, which timber was wholly lost during such voyage by the perils insured against. Mr Davidson appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Donaldson and Mr Dunlop for the defendants.

The defendants pleaded several pleas, but rested their case at the trial upon the last three pleas, the last two, however, raising the defenses that were principally relied upon; they were as follows:—

1. That at the time of the defendants subscribing the policies they wrongfully concealed from the defendants the fact that the amount to be insured upon the goods and their valuation was greatly in excess of their real value.

2. That at the time of the defendants subscribing the policies they wrongfully concealed from the defendants the fact that the (the plaintiffs) were the shippers of a large quantity of other goods, timber, by the same vessel *Magnolia*, parts of which goods were insured by the plaintiffs under other policies with other companies for large amounts, greatly in excess of the real values of the goods. Both these facts, it was set forth, were known to the plaintiffs at the time of subscribing the policy, and unknown to the defendants and material to be known to the defendants and material to the risk of the policy. The insurances effected altogether by the plaintiffs for the timber with different companies amounted to \$38,000; of this \$14,000 was upon policies effected with Messrs Hooglandt & Co., and \$15,000 upon policies effected with Messrs MacLaine, Fraser & Co. The timber shipped by the plaintiffs was composed of Ballow and Darroo beams, pieces of Kranjie wood and planks. Three documents were put in to prove the quantities of timber so shipped, a copy of the ship's manifest, a memorandum enclosed in a letter from the plaintiffs' lawyer, Mr Koek, to the Captain of the ship declaring the measurements of the timber for freight, and the invoice. As regards the pieces of Kranjie wood, these documents all agree that there were 60 pieces, as regards the planks according to the manifest the number was 1,899, according to the memorandum and the invoice the number was 1,995, but no particular question was raised as to that, although the value of these pieces was a matter of considerable discussion. It was admitted by Mr Davidson that there was an over-valuation on the Kranjie wood of 48 per cent and on the planks of 43 per cent. With regard to the Ballow and Darroo beams the quantities alleged to have been on board varied very considerably in the three documents, according to the ship's manifest the quantity was 579 tons, 47 cubic ft., according to the memorandum

the amount was 483 tons, according to the invoice the quantity was 818 tons. As regards the Kranjie and the planks, His Honor saw no reason to doubt from the evidence that the cost prices were as charged in the invoice and the amount of over insurance admitted upon them seemed correctly estimated. The insurances effected upon the total amount of the timber shipped by the plaintiffs amounting only to about 15 per cent, it is obvious that the 4th plea (No. 2 above) cannot be supported. The case of *Ionides v. Pender* had been strongly relied upon by the defendants as showing that such an over insurance would vitiate the policies. There being no jury in the case His Honor had to decide the point himself. Having gone carefully and at length into that case, His Honor said it left the law upon the subject as it stood before, and it was thus laid down in the last (1877) edition of *Arnold on Marine Insurance* page 303, immediately after referring to the case of *Ionides v. Pender*. "In fixing the valuation of goods," Lord Ellenborough said, "the assured may add to the first cost the premium and commission, and if he sees fit, the probable profit; or as he elsewhere puts it he may stipulate that in case of loss the loss shall be estimated according to the value of like goods at the port of delivery." The learned judge thus distinctly admitted that the assured might value his goods in the policy so as greatly to exceed the invoice price, in order to cover the expected profit. And indeed, as Mr Stevens remarks, "this is the real advantage that valued policies on goods holds out to the merchant." Conformably, therefore, with the law as he understood it and taking into consideration the evidence adduced on behalf of the defendants by the witnesses who were called not to establish a custom nor even a practice but to state what they think ought to be the practice under circumstances which the Chief Justice said he found himself brought to the conclusion that the 3rd plea (No. 1 above) of the defendants as well as the others had not been made out, and the verdict must be entered for the plaintiffs.—*Abridged from Straits Times*.

## THE JAPANESE YEN.

We hear it said that the Japanese yen is becoming somewhat common in Shanghai, but very much doubt if any Chinese shroff or dealer in the Settlement would be prepared to accept it at par with the "Mexican;" notwithstanding the recent action of the Japanese Government and foreign banks in Japan. However desirable foreigners and Chinese in Shanghai might feel the replacing of the "Mexican" with the yen in China to be, and however willing they might be themselves to accept the two coins as of equal value, the process of supplanting the "Mexican" with any slow one. Unfortunately the desires of people here in the matter have not to be consulted as much as those of "Mexican" is the recognized coin. The Chinese are proverbial for their dislike of innovation, and it is more than possible that the Government at Peking may be inclined to enter upon the coinage of a currency for the country before the millions of people in the interior can be induced to accept Japanese yen for "Mexicans." It must be admitted, however, that the Japanese coin is one that should recommend itself to "colonial" favour. Apart from its intrinsic value, it is a handsome, better coined, and perhaps a more reliable piece of money than the "Mexican." There is also less savour of the Western "barbarian" about it. It is, in one sense, half a Chinese coin, for it is impressed with Chinese characters, and glories, if we recollect rightly, in a dragon of the most approved pattern, and of the largest dimensions. Let the fate of the Japanese yen be what it may, it is hardly possible that matters of currency could be on a more unsatisfactory footing in the Far East than they are at the present moment. The first nation of the present day to possess a coinage, or what may pass for one, no country of any pretensions is now more deplorably situated in this respect than China. At Canton they chop up the foreign coin for reasons which are held to be insurmountable. Meetings have been held in Hongkong on the matter, and it has been held that it is impossible to put a stop to this mutilation of the currency; impossible to prevent the people from punching dollars to pieces, and impossible to refuse to accept these horribly defaced coins in payment. Here, in another part of the same country, a coin is to be practically thrown out of circulation by this same mutilating, and the cry is for clean dollars. When a Chinese committee were consulted in Hongkong with respect to this chopping of dollars, at the time the matter was taken into consideration by the Chamber of Commerce, we recollect they suggested that it was necessary to shroff the coins thus—necessary as a ready assurance of their genuineness. There might be something in this argument did not the practice at another port in the same country, and in all civilized countries, demonstrate its absolute fallacy. We notice a statement in one of the Japan papers that, following the notifications of the Government and the foreign banks, the shroffing of the yen has been already actively commenced at the Japanese ports. The Higo paper says that, having occasion to pay over a quantity of these coins to a native merchant the other day, that worthy threw out twenty-five of them, apparently for no particular reason. Another took the same coins an hour later without hesitation. The chopping of dollars is only one of the many ponderous difficulties and drawbacks under which currency matters have to be conducted in the Far East.—*Shanghai Courier*.

CORRESPONDENT: "Will the editor please inform me where my family can go on Sundays and be cool and comfortable, without danger of being crowded?" Answer, by the *Rocheater Democrat*: Go to church. And now the average boy, correcting the misstatements of his wayward sister, is impelled to pronounce the name of him whom to-day San Francisco delights most to honor. Is it not Ulysses? WHEN is a married man a bird? When he comes home at 2 A. M. P. S.—For the benefit of bachelors (if not being necessary for the married family) we explain that when a man comes home at the hour named his wife makes him quail. AFTER the Claimant's compliance with Dr. Kenealy's request to stand for Nottingham, there can be no doubt that he will go a step further, and, imitating his political sponsor, give his support to the Imperial policy of her Majesty's Government.

## ON EXCHANGE OF MONEY.

The best thing you can bring with you from home to the Far East is a few thousand pounds in English gold. You will then appear respectable and on visit to the library and public gardens without blushing. And, when you come first to Shanghai, change a few hundred pounds into Mexican dollars. You will only be charged four shillings and two pence to the dollar, and you will have the advantage of a nice heavy weight in your pocket. This makes you feel rich and important and causes you to look down on people. I once knew a young man who did this. His uncle was rich and he was what is generally termed a British traveller. He had heard people talk about making money, "On Change." He changed a hundred sovereigns, and received \$480.00 for them. He was so proud of his exchange that he walked about the streets all day long jingling his money. He paid his way in gold and refused to touch upon his stock. He considered he had found the *El Dorado* of exchanges, and was about to write to *Punch* an article on the philosopher's stone. In his wisdom he changed his Mexican dollars into Taels. He then ran down the Bund blessing every one except jinkish coolies. He had received so many bank notes that his mind was deranged. He became a monomaniac and fancied himself the Bank of England. He rather ignored Rothschild and called him a *novus homo* and an ignoramus. He said these words over on the Pootung side, where there was no one listening. An Irishman told him that these were *High Coin* taels and that if he had the "real Chinese" he would have more of them. The Chinaman had paid him at the rate of a tael for a dollar and a half—320 taels. He changed them into Chinese taels and had more—825 of them. He now considered himself rapidly making a fortune. This made him go into the Astor House, and stand drinks "for the crowd" and pay for it in gold. He then went out where no one could see him and yelled. He shook with sobs and the tears came into his eyes as he thought how silly the Chinese were. When about starting for Japan he thought he would change his money into Yen Satzu, and John Chinaman gave him 330 of these valuable papers. At this he laughed louder than before and went rejoicing through the Inland Sea. Still he paid his expenses in other money, fearing to touch the pile he had made. In Japan he changed his money again—changed it into Japanese silver. They gave him the equivalent of 220 silver yen in ten-cent pieces. These he jingled unceasingly and erected Grecian columns with them on the table. Suddenly he took another fancy for Mexicanos. He wished to know how much he had made. From the number of ten-cent pieces he was in possession of he expected about nine hundred. He received one hundred and ninety-eight. This made him vehement and talk of "welching," but the innocent Chinaman did not "sawey what thing." Just then his uncle sent him a letter to come at once or he would disinherit him. He went home, and when he arrived in London, the bankers gave him for his 198 Mexicanos \$39 12d. Od. This made him speak on the subject of swindling for about ten minutes. His uncle was so glad to see him that he bought him a pony carriage and a rocking horse. That young man had a genius for exchange. I knew him when at school to exchange an "alley tor" for a "commoney" at a manifest loss, as all well versed in the subject of marble playing will understand. *Colum non animus mutant qui trans mare currunt*. He still talks familiarly of "the Far East" and mentions the Bourse and "Change" without blushing. A man once told me that his case was not a rare one, but I cannot believe him. No one could ever be so foolish except a broker.—*M. Mac V. M. in Shanghai Mercury*.

## THE USE OF A WOMAN'S GLOVE.

A woman's glove is to her what a vest pocket is to a man. But it is more capacious, and in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred it is much better regulated. A man will carry \$200 worth of small change, four matches, half a dozen toothpicks, a short pencil, and yet not be able to find a nickel or a match or a toothpick or a pencil or a card when he wants to. Not so with a woman. She has the least bit of a glove, and in that glove she carries the ticiest hands and a wad of bills and the memoranda for her intended purchase of dry goods and car tickets and matinee checks and may be a diminutive powder bag. We have no idea how she does it—how she manages to squeeze those thousand and one things into that wee space. But she does it every time, and the glove never looks the least discomposed or plethoric or ruffled. And when a woman wants any article concealed about that glove she doesn't seem to have the least trouble in the world in getting at it. All that is required is a simple turn of the wrist, the disappearance of two fairy fingers, and the desired article is brought to light. It is a wonder that no savant can explain.

## THE MOST MARRIED OF WOMEN.

Benjamin Abbott, who has just died in Smyrna, N. Y., in the 82d year of his age, was the seventh husband of his widow, who survives him. This much-talked-of and much-published event (for it went the rounds of the Press of the nation), when he for the second and she for the seventh time bowed before the altar of Hymen, occurred on June 30th 1876, he then being 73 and she 82 years old. Mrs. Abbott's history in the marital relations of life stands, perhaps, without a parallel in the records of the nation, and tradition has it there is to be yet another. It is currently stated without contradiction that some years ago she had a vision in which eight men stood before her in a peculiarly impressive manner, which she has ever regarded as prophetic of the number of conquests she was to make. The eighth is just as likely and as reasonable as the seventh, and already public gossip is beginning to mark this and that man as the victim of the next conquest. Her maiden name was Williams, and she has been successively Mrs. Traux, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt, and Mrs. Abbott. In every instance, save the first, she has married widowers, some of them with a good number of children, and on one occasion in her early married life she went to the Alms House and took therefrom three children and raised them. She never had any children of her own. All her life has been spent near Smyrna and all her husbands were buried by the same undertaker.

"Tax" iron entered into his sole, and the stricken miner paused and pulled out the task.

## THE ALLITERATORS.

We want to welter in the blood of the blaméd blatherers who perennially persist in aiming at "apt alliteration," artful aid" in all articles appearing in their particular papers. We want to welcome all well-wishers of our common country, of our corrupted commonwealth, and our beloved Boston to our aid in railing upon this sign of sensationalism, and dreadfully dragging the driving, dreary and drooling draf, and driving it from the columns of contemporary colloquations of composition. How direfully and distressingly disgusting to the lover of light or lofty literature to be pertinaciously and perpetually pestered with some such sentence as "Dear Daniel Drew Dead," or "The Boston Bottom Beaten Beautifully," or "The Fire-Flend Furious," or "Murky Murder Manages the Mortal Manes of More Massacred Med." There is a kind of meaningless, musical madness about this literary lusciness that decidedly deceives its devotees. They think they are doing doughty deeds with their queasy, querulous, and quixotic quills; whereas they but mechanically manipulate meaningless maunderings, marrying meretricious mouthings and mournful mutterings with mendacious and mediocre matter. Out on the outre and outrageous outpourings of these outcasts, these outlaws. Out them if you can; outdo them if you can't.—*Boston Transcript*.

## Miscellaneous.

Tas mortality in London, which declined one recent week to 18 per 1,000 persons living, is considerably below the average of the past ten years. The death-rate in 22 other large towns was 19, and ranges from 14 in Oldham to 26 in Liverpool.

The distillery of Sir Edmund Hay Currie and Co., in Bombay, was destroyed by fire on 16th ultimo, the damage being estimated at £400,000. No less than 40,000 gallons of spirits were consumed.

Mrs. Archibald Forbes, whose health has greatly improved since his return from South Africa, says the London *Athenaeum*, contemplating postponing his lecturing arrangement, and proceeding to Afghanistan as special correspondent.

Mrs. J. Wilson, of the World Circus, before leaving Ceylon, applied for permission to catch twenty elephants for the circus.

It is all well enough to say that Weston's sanity comes within the pale of criticism, but it has not been discovered that he ever paid a dollar to see a walking-match.—*N. Y. Comm. Advertiser*.

CETEWAYO has a stately air, a tall, sinewy figure, good features, a fearless glance, beautiful teeth, a head splendidly set upon his shoulders, and a velvet skin. His attire is likewise impressive—a \$2 table-cloth of the ordinary red and green pattern. His capitivity does not seem to affect his spirits; he is perfectly cheerful, has a good appetite, chats pleasantly with his wardens and enjoys his daily walk.

"Tax" driving wheel of a certain locomotive," said the teacher, "is seventeen feet, say. It is twenty-eight miles from Burlington to Mount Pleasant. Now, if a fly elings to the edge of that wheel, how far does it travel while the engine goes from Burlington to Mount Pleasant?" Smart bad boy, in tones expressive of supreme disgust. "Twenty-eight miles, in course. What did you give it away for?"—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

"The remains, which are of John Brown, the father, while lying the grave within decay, however the soul of him proceeds forward continually," is now a popular song in France.

About 30,000 telephones are now in use in America and about 500 in England. Things are so close together there, says the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, that they don't need them.

The grandma of a little four-year-old had been telling her one day not to say people lied, but rather that they were mistaken. Her grandmother, to amuse her, told her a bear story, which was a tough one to believe. After she had finished, the little girl looked up into her face, and exclaimed: "Grandma, that is the biggest mistaken I ever heard."

A well-known carpet-drummer gives the following itemized account of his Spring operations: Miles, 3904; trunks, 4; shown goods, 116; sold, 98; been asked the news, 5061; told, 2210; lied about it, 2160; didn't know, 691; been asked to drink, 1861; drank, 1861; changed policies, 46; daily expenses allowed by house, \$8; actual average, \$7; clean profit, \$1; cash on hand, \$2.60; been to church, 1.

At a private party in this city a few evenings since, a Scotchman requested an Irishman, who was seated at the piano, to favor the company with "Erin Go Brawl." "I can't do the beautiful theme justice," replied the gentleman from Erin; "but I might substitute for it, 'Scots, where were ye when Wallace bled?'"

MARRIAGE improves some women's beauty. Some of them never have a pair of lovely black eyes until after they are wedged a year or two.

Now that Cetewayo is caught, the real question, says "Atlas" in the *World*, is, not whether he shall be kept at Cape Town or on Robben Island, but what he has done to deserve imprisonment for the remainder of his natural life. The unfortunate monarch may have been a little rough on his own people; but that was no reason why we should attack and depose him. Sir Bartle Frere, no doubt, framed a very clever bill of indictment against him, but scarcely any of the charges were sustained. It is quite untrue to call Cetewayo the author of a dangerous military system, which for ever threatened the peace of his neighbors. That system had been in existence for more than sixty years, and throughout a greater part of that time remained close to our Natal borders without being exaggerated into a dangerous menace. Chaka and his Zulus certainly overran Natal about 1820; but then there were no white people settled so far north, and the fighting was between Kaffir and Kaffir. The real inventor of the celibate man-slaying machine was Dingiswayo, who, when a fugitive in the English camp in the early part of this century, saw, admired, studied, and eventually imitated, our military organization. Chaka was a soldier in one of Dingiswayo's regiments; and when he became supreme, he developed and improved what his chief had begun. Cetewayo administered, therefore, to the legacy of his predecessors, and, like them, he would probably have left us alone had we not struck the first blow.

## POSTAL RATES.

When we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world, the rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables Rates are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and Maps, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as are Written by Hand, do not bear character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied letters, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet cost it to the higher charges stated below.

The address of any Registered Article must accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 8 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Africa, America, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Colombia, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Cuba, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—  
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through United Kingdom via Brindisi only—  
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.).

Via San Francisco via Southampton via Brindisi  
Letters, 12 30 34  
Registration, None. 8 8  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.).  
Letters, 20 30 34  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8  
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom—  
Letters, 12 12 16  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8  
Registration, — — —

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay—  
Letters, — 30 34  
Registration, — 4 6  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 6 8  
Registration, — — —

British & Union  
Letters, — 8 8  
Registration, — — —

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.  
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.  
Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, Per 2 oz.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, Manila, Tongkin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions of the Postal Union may pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1. The publication must consist wholly of articles of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other subjects, with or without advertisements.

2. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and be printed on a sheet or sheets unbound.

3. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as such for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of bottles, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in a secure manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that by an extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 6 cents.

## Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with serious inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers.—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.  
Patterns.—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatwain, or Carpenter.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

## Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsome bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamp, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications at some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £2.....18 cents.  
" £2.....30 "  
" £5.....54 "  
" £10.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like; application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

November 28, 1879.

Letts. Pap.	Letts. Pap.
A'ken, E. L. B.	1
Atack, Mypan	1
Ayavedo, João	1
B. do	1
Baring, A.	1
Barker, G.	1
Baummann, Carl	1
Bernard, Earl	3
Bourbon, Chas.	1
Braithwaite, Capt.	1
Bratsberg, Oluf C.	2
Brown, Capt.	1
Brown, J.	1
Carro, Sig. E.	1
Cavillon, C.	1
Cicetta, Giovanni	1
Colby, Mrs.	1
Corcoran, J.	1
Crotter, Monsr.	1
Crofton, Mrs. G.	1
Crofton, Geo.	1
Davis, G.	1
Dawe, William	1
Descamps, Monsr.	1
Dohlyen, G. F.	1
Dubamel, Chas.	1
Easton, James	1
Emery, H. C.	1
Er-Gee-Lee, Rev.	1
Ettridge, Frank	1
Farfara, G.	1
Fernandes, David	1
Francis, Francis	1
Francisco, Yeg.	1
Master	1
Frank, Mr.	1
Francis, G.	1
Geyer, Max	1
Gi Goum	1
Gnadinger,	1
Frutze,	1
Green, Mrs. M. E.	1
Grossberger & Co.	2
Hein, John	1
Haworth, J.	1
Heng Heng	1
Humeau	1
Imbert, B. A.	2
J. K.	1
Jager & Co.	1
Ken'us, John	1
Johnson, J. J.	1
Kong Wah Sing	1
K'pers, T. H.	1
Lake, W.	1
Li'neer	1
Lawrence, J.	1
Le Jesus,	1
Moner, R.	15
Leon & Clarence	2
Leonetti, F.	1
Limon, Monsr.	1
(Chinnam)	1
Lilly, Capt.	2
Loach, E.	4
regd. MacCarthy, Dr.	1
Chas. E.	1
Memmo, B.	2
Marshall, Mrs.	1
Robert.	1
Maurer, Mr.	1
McDuer, Mrs.	1
McFarlane,	1
Richard	1
Morgenroth, G. A.	2
Moenn, B.	1
Muhy, P.	1
Nemo, Mathew	1
regd. Ng Ah On	1
Nicholson,	1
Alex. (seaman)	1
Nicolas, Sor. Diego	2
Nielsen, F. C.	1
O'Brien, Timothy	1
Olive, Monsr. R.	2
Page, John Ed.	1
Perry, Wm. Jas.	1
Petrus, C. N.	1
Poyed, Morfeld	1
Pustau & Co., W.	1
Quoa-Yee-See	1
Quong Ying Wok	1
Rosenblat, D. S.	1
Russell, Monsr.	1
Rummelshagen	1
S. Igado, Sor. Jose	2
San Yik	1
Sell, G. P.	1
Shere, J. B.	2
Shim Lim	4
Shwant, E.	1
Sing Gat	1
Smith, W. Fara	3
Sonoublok, J. M.	2
Sonza, A. M. P.	1
Stone, E.	1
S'uger, H.	1
Suee Long & Co.	1
Sutton, W.	1
Taa, Miss N. S.	1
Tavite, T.	1
Thelsted, T.	1
Thorse, M. M.	1
Tong Yiaug	1
Vencon, H.,	1
(Opera Co.)	1
Voen & Co.	1
Weight, J.	1
W'lo, to Mrs. F. W.	1
W'iams, G. A. F.	1
W'iams, T.	1
W'gers, Miss G.	1
Wong Chong	1
Chung (Sing)	1
2 Kuo shop	1
regd. Worth, Yuen, L.	1
Young, Heng, J.	1
21st Royal	1
Fueiser	1

